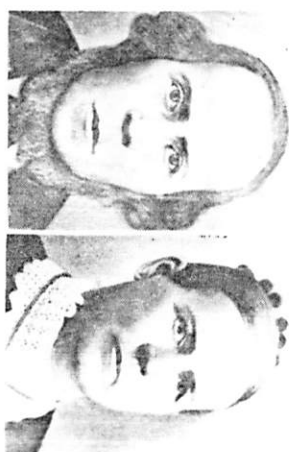


THOMAS CAMPBELL AND ELIZABETH DAVIS



Thomas Campbell was born January 5, 1825, in Blairgowrie, Perthshire, Scotland. He was the son of Alexander Campbell and Mary Fife. In his early teens he worked in the coal mines with his father, becoming an experienced coalier. This skill he was to use many years.

When he moved to Kilburnie, Scotland, he met and loved a young Mormon girl, Elizabeth Davis. She was the daughter of Joseph Davis and Janet Campbell. Born in Kilburnie, Ayrshire, Scotland, September 17, 1826, she joined the L. D. S. Church when 16 years old.

Thomas Campbell joined the Church in 1845, just a year prior to their marriage.

BEAUTIFUL UPON THE MOUNTAINS

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in 1846. They made their home in Kilburnie. Here their first four children were born.

In January of 1855, Thomas and Elizabeth Campbell and their three little boys, Alexander, Joseph and John, left their native land and the grave of little Janet and set sail for America. They came in a small skipper ship, "Charles Buck." They arrived in New Orleans after eight weeks on a very rough sea. Here they boarded the river steamer "Missouri" and were taken to Florence, Nebraska. The trip from here was made by ox teams in the Milo Andrus company. Much of the way they had to walk. They arrived in Salt Lake Valley in October, 1855.

From here they went directly to Cedar City, where Alexander Campbell, an older brother of Thomas, had already settled.

Thomas Campbell's arrival in Utah coincided with a call for more experienced workers in the making of steel in the "iron works" that had been started in Cedar City. He worked as a coalier in this Church promoted industry. Most of the time there was little or no pay for the workers, consequently there was great privations among the families.

Three years later, Thomas Campbell was called to work with Thomas Rees and others in opening up a coal mine in Wales Utah. This was the first coal to be mined for commercial purposes in the state. Indian troubles drove these men and their families from their dugout homes at the mouth of Coalbed Canyon and they moved to Moroni.

It was during this time the Indian wars were being fought. Elizabeth Campbell had many hair-raising experiences to tell about when she recalled these times. Her grandchildren loved to hear about the Indians and her family.

Thomas Campbell and his family was included in a group who were sent to establish a settlement in Salina.

In 1865, the Campbell family, now numbering nine people, came to the beautiful valley of Provo River. Here at last they became owners of a permanent home of their own.

No couple was ever more grateful for this blessing. No one was ever more thankful for the Gospel. Thomas Campbell was happy to cultivate his small acreage—especially did he enjoy his home garden.

JAMES W. CLYDE



James William Clyde was born in Springville, Utah, on August 31, 1856, one of the sons of George William and Jane McDonald Clyde. At the age of five he moved with his parents to Heber Valley where he settled, married, and raised his family.

James W. Clyde was active in civic affairs and educational activities. In the beginning of our history it states Henry Aird was the first president of the Heber Town Board, and Mr. Clyde was the first mayor when Heber was incorporated as a city. He was the first president of the Heber Town Board. When the town was incorporated, he served as its first mayor. While mayor, he purchased the generating equipment for the municipal power plant, and was active in promoting a municipal water system to replace wells.

He served as president of the Wasatch Irrigation Co., of the Strawberry Grazing Co., and of the Wasatch County School Board.

Active in politics—he was often called "Mr. Democrat"—he served in the House of Representatives, was chairman of the Democratic Party in Wasatch County, and was also state senator from Wasatch County. He was a member of the State Land Board.

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One child of Tom
& Elizabeth was
Agnes Campbell
∞
Richard Jones Jr

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and a member of the board of the Reconstruction Finance Corp.

His business activities included being director of the Bank of Heber City and later on, vice president and president of this organization. He was also a member of the Board of Directors of the National Copper Bank of Salt Lake City, and a director of the Salt Lake Union Stockyards.

He assisted in the organization of the Heber Mercantile Co., and was president of this firm until his death in 1937.

He was a generous contributor to his Church and its missionaries, and also helped the needy.

James W. Clyde was married to Mary Ann Campbell, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Davis Campbell, on December 12, 1884. Members of their family are:

Mrs. Charles DeGraff (Nellie), Mrs. George W. Watkins (Hazel), Don Clyde, Miss Nina Clyde, and Mrs. J. L. Craig, Jr. (Bess).

Get
present
print
of
none
Pedigree
of
Don Clyde
Feb 7 1900
Campbell

WHAT'S IN A NAME . . .

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The brick home of James W. Clyde built about 1900. The white Shetland ponies and the two-seated buggy pictured here with the home were leading attractions of all the children in Heber and the surrounding area.

month journey to the end of the railroad lines in the mid-west and back to Zion. From then until 1869 when the railroad came to Utah, many teams and men from Heber City made the trek back and forth.

Because there were no community services available in Heber's early days, people were very self-sufficient. Women made their own soaps for washing and everyone had molds from which candles of mutton tallow were formed. The best lighted homes had a board hanging down from the ceiling with another board attached at right angles to hold from four to six candles.

About 1864 and 1865 a few people began to build homes from the red sandstone so abundant in the area. This excellent building stone eventually found its way into many of the finest buildings in Salt Lake City, Utah County and eastern Utah as well as Wasatch County. Into the Heber homes built of stone went the first metal stoves brought into the area. Coal for the stoves was hauled in from Coalville, a distance of 40 miles. The first stone school and church buildings were erected in the fall of 1864, and were dedicated by President Young. The crowds were reported to be so large that special boweries had to be built to handle the people.

Heber's growing population received an unexpected boost in the Spring of 1866 when nearly all the people from surrounding settlements were forced to move together for protection from the Indians.

A Congressional act of May 5, 1864 had forced the Ute Indians

Thomas Campbell
∞ Elizabeth Davis Home